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PUBLIC PAPERS.

Decree of the Imperial Commission, addressed to the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, at Ratisbon, Sept. 13, 1802.

The Imperial Commission has seen, by the advice of the extra-deputation of the 9th inst. and by the votes emitted in the two last sittings, which served as the basis of it, that by their unanimous conviction and judgment, there exist well-founded claims against the plan of indemnities proposed by the ministers of the mediating powers; that the deputation have also reserved to themselves all the observations which they deem it their duty to make, and that fully convinced of the good intentions of those powers towards the German empire, they promise the admission in common of these claims and observations.—The Imperial Commission thinks it its duty to set out with the supposition, that it is the intention of the deputation to make all the observations to which they are bound by their instructions, and by the duties which result from the direct principles established in the treaty of Luneville; that the idea of modifications reserved, includes all the amplifications and instructions which a legal discussion of all the parts of the plan cannot fail to give rise to; and that at the regulating of these observations and founded claims we may expect with confidence, both from the justice of the mediating powers and their regard for the inviolable rights of an independent state, an arrangement conformable to the stipulations of the treaty of Luneville. The Imperial Commission cannot reconcile at all this point of view and this mode of deliberation, with the declaration to be made at present to the minister of the mediating powers, that the deputation accept previously the plan of indemnities in general.—Such an adoption makes us foresee, that each party, whom it would be necessary to indemnify by the plan, would think that he had acquired a right to insist upon the share that should be adjudged to him, and to check and impede the changes and modifications, which well founded claims might render necessary. It would be equally incompatible to reserve expressly observations of this nature, and yet to deprive ourselves at the same time of the means of satisfying them for the indemnities already fixed in the plan once adopted, exhaust the mass of indemnity to such a degree, that nothing or very little remains to do justice in the end to claims founded upon the clearest principles of justice.—In short, the nature of the affair requires, before the plan in general be adopted, that the deputation should previously occupy itself with the examination of the observations made against several of its parts, and to infer from the examination of each of those parts, what it will be proper to do upon the whole.—In this state of affairs the Imperial Commission

has been glad to find in the second advice of the deputation an opportunity of acceding to the opinion contained in it. Always disposed to concur in every thing that can serve to accelerate the task of the deputation, the Commission declares that it is ready to transmit, without delay, the three claims mentioned to the ministers of the mediating powers, and it thinks that this communication ought to be accompanied with the following declaration:—"It is acknowledged with sensibility, that the two powers have wished to take upon themselves the mediation in an affair so complicated and important, and to cause to be submitted to the deputation by their ministers, declarations relative to the regulating of the objects reserved for a particular Convention in the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville.—Fully convinced of the good intentions of the two powers towards the empire, and of their justice, care will be taken to communicate to the ministers, the pressing representations made against the plan proposed, as well as the observations which the deputation themselves may deem necessary, and to concert with the said ministers, after having obtained the requisite information, in order to procure with impartial justice for each the indemnity due to him in virtue of the treaty of Luneville, and to come to a resolution as soon as possible, which shall be submitted to his Imperial Majesty and to the empire."—The Imperial Commission expects to receive soon an ulterior advice from the deputation; it recommends it to them at the same time to take into consideration, as soon as possible, the fresh claims that may be made; for the rest, it cannot dispense with making known the full assent of his Imperial Majesty to the principles of equity and justice established by common consent in the first advice of the deputation with respect to those who, without any fault on their side, shall be the victims of the peace.—(Signed),—Baron De Hugel.

Notes of the Ministers of France and Russia, addressed to the Extraordinary Deputation, at Ratisbon, and dated Sept. 15, 1802.

Note of the French Minister.

The undersigned Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic to the Diet of the Germanic Empire, has taken the earliest opportunity of transmitting to his government the rescript communicated by the sub-delegate of Bohemia to the extraordinary deputation of the empire, in the sitting of the 24th of August, and communicated also to the undersigned on the 28th of the said month. He is charged to transmit to the deputation the following observations:—The First Consul has been much affected to see that his intentions for securing the peace and prosperity of the Germanic body have been misunderstood, since

they reproach him with not having answered the overtures made by his Imperial and Royal Majesty since the conclusion of the treaty of Luneville, and having thus retarded to Germany, that interesting portion of Europe, the advantages of the peace, he must declare that the overtures which, though confidential and secret, are at present publicly alluded to by the Court of Vienna, far from being calculated to procure the execution of the 9th article of the treaty of Luneville, could tend only to remove, not to promote, the means of providing for the indemnification of so many secular princes, who had sustained such considerable losses; their only object was to regulate the indemnification of the Archduke Ferdinand, by employing lay and hereditary dominions. The projects of the Court of Vienna tended to extend its territory beyond the Lech, and their effect consequently would have been to erase Bavaria from the number of the powers.—Justice and generosity, which are always the first heard in the heart of the First Consul, made it a law with him to forget what wrongs the elector might have done to the republic, and not to suffer to perish a state weakened and threatened, but however hitherto secured by the policy of the governments interested in maintaining a just equilibrium in Germany; for, if the equilibrium of Europe requires that Austria should be great and powerful, that of Germany requires that Bavaria should be preserved entire and protected from all further invasion. What would become of the Germanic body, if the principal states which compose it should see their independence every moment endangered? and would not the honour even of that ancient federation suffer, by weakening a prince whose house has concurred in so honourable a manner to the establishment and support of the Germanic constitution? It is not then at Paris that the insinuations of the Court of Vienna, in regard to the affairs of Germany, could be received, and, though it has since renewed them at Petersburg, they could not meet with better success. The great and generous soul of the Emperor Alexander could not permit him to neglect the interests of Bavaria, which were recommended to him also by the ties of blood and by every consideration of sound policy. Having been unable to succeed either at Petersburg or Paris, the Court of Vienna nevertheless pursued at Munich the execution of its projects, and it was the communication of his uneasiness made by the Elector to the French and Russian governments, which contributed above all to make them feel the necessity of uniting their influence to protect the hereditary princes, secure the execution of the seventh article of the treaty of Luneville, and not to suffer to fall to the lowest rank one of the oldest, and not long ago one of the most powerful houses of Germany.—The undersigned, therefore, is charged to declare to the deputation, that the states of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, as well as the possessions destined for him as indemnities, and as necessary for re-establishing the equilibrium of Germany, are naturally and indispensably placed under the protection of the mediating powers; that the First Consul, personally, will not suffer the important place of Passau to remain in the hands of Austria, nor allow it to obtain any part of the territories which Bavaria possesses on the right of the Inn; for he considers that there would be no independence for Bavaria, the moment when the troops of Austria should be

near its capital. It remains to the undersigned to express to the deputation, the regret which the First Consul feels for divulging negotiations which took place only under the seal of confidence, and the secrecy of which ought consequently to have remained sacred; but he has been constrained to it by just reprisals, and by the value which he attaches to the opinion and esteem of the brave and upright German people.—(Signed)—*Laforêt*.

Note of the Russian Minister.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to the Germanic Diet, has seen a Note, dated the same day, which was transmitted to the Extraordinary Diet of the Empire, in the name of the French Republic, in consequence of the rescript communicated by the Sub-delegate of Bohemia to the deputation, in its sitting of the 24th of August, and communicated also to the undersigned on the 28th of the same month. At present he can only refer to the contents of his note delivered to the deputation next day, August 29, without dwelling on the facts which preceded and rendered necessary the concert between Russia and France. But he must again declare, that his Imperial Majesty has manifested the sentiments of justice by which he is distinguished, and the interests he takes in the happiness and equilibrium of the Germanic Empire, in the declaration which he caused to be transmitted on the 18th of August last, conjointly with the First Consul. His Imperial Majesty cannot then but expect its speedy accomplishment. He particularly considers the hereditary states of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, as well as the possessions assigned to him as an indemnity, as indispensably placed under the protection of the mediation; and has no doubt that the town of Passau will be immediately given up to its destination.—*Baron de Buhler*.

The following Votes were also delivered in the same Sitting at which these Notes were read.

Bohemia.—Before the result of the votes respecting the declarations of the two mediating powers had been converted into a *Conclusion*, in the sitting of the 8th, the Sub-delegate entered into an exposition of the reasons which did not permit him to accede to the plan contained in these declarations. But now that the *Conclusion* has been come to, fresh orders from his court impose it upon him as a duty to confirm his first refusal, by a second still more formal. In one view of the question, and in that which should be considered before all others, the acceptance of the plan in its *ensemble*, is incompatible with that justice which it was the object of the extraordinary deputation of the empire, and of the mediating powers, to attain. It cannot, therefore, be looked upon by the present generation, nor by posterity, as the result of a mature examination, in which every right, and every bearing and relation have been duly weighed and considered; on the contrary, it must rather appear to be the work of precipitation and of an exclusive premeditation.—The importance of the business entrusted to our charge, and the desire, that after its being brought to a close, every thing may be established upon a durable basis, ought equally to suspend both of these decisions. In another point of view, this acceptance raises against the best grounded remonstrances, an adversary in each of the persons,

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who by the tendency of the plan have been favoured beyond all measure. From this instant the latter will look upon themselves as completely secure against the best grounded remonstrances; and will regard the share assigned to them, as an inviolable property, into the possession of which they have just entered. The deputation of the empire must raise by this circumstance a new obstacle between the accomplishment of its own views, and the assistance which it owes to those who have been injured.—The justness of this observation cannot escape the eye of any impartial person; and whosoever hesitates openly to assent to it, must at least secretly yield to the conviction of his own mind, and to the judgment of the public at large. If hereafter a matter of such weighty importance should come reasonably under discussion (and indeed since the treaty of Westphalia, no more important matter has been agitated) the first step will not necessarily lead into labyrinths without an out-let. It seems, however, to be adopting a step of that nature, to follow a plan which, on its first blush and development, leaves in a great measure unexecuted the most precise obligations of the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, which establishes indemnities for a third, on the very same basis which was to complete the indemnity which the empire had bound itself to ensure to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and which thus gradually breaks in upon a fourth and a fifth; a plan, in a word, which proceeds to rest upon new principles, upon new bases; which have nothing in common with either the letter or the spirit of the treaty of peace with the empire. Is not such, however, the step taken by the deputation of the empire: when, instead of exploring and of ascertaining a fixed point to guide it amidst this complicated mass of confused object, it appears, on the contrary, to yield to them in the most passive manner?—It is the interest of all parties, and even the interest of the two mediating powers, that such occurrences should not take place; and that what is necessarily called for by the exigency of circumstances, should not appear under the seal and sanction (which must have destructive consequences) of an absolute omission of all spontaneous judgment.—To the end, therefore, that the affair may assume a better aspect, and that this change may take place in the least possible delay, his Majesty, the Emperor and King, has already made new overtures to the two powers—overtures which unequivocally evince the most moderate and the most conciliating dispositions.—His Majesty may naturally look to a happy issue from this his proceeding. In the mean time, his Imperial Majesty ought to reserve to himself, upon this occasion, the decision of the deputation, in order the more solemnly to avail and strengthen himself against every premature adoption of the plan that has been submitted to him. As to the notes on the part of the ministers of France and of Russia, which have just been read, the contents of these notes, more particularly those of the former, were on the one hand unexpected; and, on the other, they appear of so strange a nature, that the sub-delegate cannot venture to anticipate the opinion or the declarations of his court.—The character, however, of veracity, to which he professes to aspire, and of which he will afford the most convincing proofs as often as an opportunity shall offer, imposes it upon him as a duty to affirm, that as long as he took a part in the nego-

tiations at Paris, nothing came to his knowledge from which could be drawn an inference that there existed any pretensions to the Bavarian possessions of the electoral house of the Palatine as far as the Lech, or any project of infringing on his actual possessions: that, on the contrary, the fullest equivalent was uniformly offered whenever the subject of cession or exchange was agitated; and that in general there never was conceived or harboured any project of change which was not perfectly in accord with the interests and the expressed acquiescence of that house.

Saxony.—The minister of Saxony requires that the Directory shall address to the Imperial Plenipotentiary suitable representations to induce him to accede to the Conclusum of the Diet. He protests against the expression of the decree of the Imperial Commission, which is at the head of the declaration of the minister of Bohemia, an expression which would change the nature of the relations of the Diet of the Empire.

Brandenburgh.—After the example of Saxony, the sub-delegate of Brandenburgh likewise objects to the title of *Decree of the Imperial Commission*. He declares that he does not recognize, in the most distant manner, in the sub-delegate of Bohemia, the quality of Imperial Commissioner, and that such a designation is inconsistent with the usages applicable to an extraordinary Diet, formed to treat with foreign powers. Passing then to the object of the deliberation, he expresses his surprise and grief, that under circumstances so urgent as the present, the Imperial Plenipotentiary not only refuses to accede to a resolution required by the general interests of the empire, but did not make known his refusal to the Diet till after an interval of six days.—He thinks that notwithstanding this refusal, the resolution ought to be maintained in all its force, and that the Diet ought to continue tranquilly and without interruption, to deliberate and to treat with the ministers of the mediating powers. “Extraordinary circumstances, says he, require extraordinary measures; formalities established for ordinary occasions, cannot be rigorously adhered to in circumstances of peculiar emergency. The sub-delegate would think that he failed in his duty to Germany, and to Europe; to his cotemporaries, as well as to posterity, if he did not unequivocally declare his opinion, that the Diet ought not to interrupt their functions through any defect of formality, resulting from the refusal of the Emperor to accede to their decision. He is convinced that in order to provide against any subsequent delay, the Diet, in case of any new difficulty started by the Imperial Plenipotentiary, is from that moment obliged to enter into an immediate communication with the ministers of the mediating powers.”

Note, dated Ratisbon, Sept. 17, 1802, given in to the Austrian Plenipotentiary, and also to the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, by the French Minister at Ratisbon.—A similar Note was given in by the Russian Minister.

The undersigned envoy extraordinary from the French Republic to the German Diet, has seen from the printed protocol of the sittings of the extraordinary deputation of the Empire, that the said deputation has passed several *conclusums* which

have been transmitted to his Excellency the Austrian Plenipotentiary, in order that they all, without exception, and especially the principal conclusions of the sitting of the 8th of September, may be communicated by him to the ministers of the mediating powers; he therefore requests the Austrian Plenipotentiary, at length, to make this communication, which in the present state of things cannot longer be deferred without great inconvenience, unless his Excellency wishes to depart from the established custom, and would rather chuse that the undersigned should apply to the directory.—The undersigned renews to his Excellency the Baron Von Hugel the assurance of his high esteem.

Laforêt.

Buonaparté, First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic, to the Eighteen Cantons of the Helvetic Republic.

INHABITANTS OF HELVETIA, *St. Cloud, Sept. 30.*

You have afforded, for two years, an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively taken possession of the sovereign authority; they have signalised their temporary rule by a system of partiality which proved their unskillfulness and weakness.—In the course of the year 10, your government desired that the small number of French troops in Helvetia should be withdrawn. The French government willingly availed themselves of that opportunity to honour your independence; but soon afterwards your different parties began to be agitated by fresh fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of Swiss.—You have been disputing for three years, without coming to any understanding; if you are left longer to yourselves, you will be killing each other for three years, without coming to a better understanding. Your history proves besides, that your intestine wars could never be terminated but by the efficacious intervention of France.—It is true that I had determined not to interfere at all in your affairs; I had constantly seen your different governments ask advice of me, and not follow it, and sometimes abuse my name, according to their interests and their passions.—But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible to the misery of which you are the victims; I recall my determination—I will be the mediator of your differences, but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as befits the great people in whose name I speak.—Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the Senate shall assemble at Berne.—Every Magistracy that shall have been formed at Berne since the capitulation shall be dissolved, and shall cease meeting and exercising any authority.—The Prefects shall repair to their posts. All the authorities which may have been formed shall cease meeting.—Armed assemblages shall disperse.—The 1st and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades shall compose the garrison of Berne.—The troops who have been on service for upwards of six months, shall alone remain in corps of troops.—Finally, all individuals disbanded from the belligerent armies, and who are now in arms, shall deposit their arms at the municipality of the commune where they were born.—The Senate shall send three deputies to Paris, each Canton may also send deputies.—All Citizens who, for the last three years, have been Landamman, Senators, and have successively occupied places in the central authority, may repair to Paris, to make known the

means of restoring union and tranquillity, and conciliating all parties.—On my part, I have a right to expect that no city, no commune, no corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions which I make known to you.—Inhabitants of Helvetia, awake to hope!!!—Your country is on the brink of a precipice; it shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of good intentions will second this generous plan.—But if, which I cannot believe, there be among you a great number of individuals who should have so little virtue as not to sacrifice their passions and their prejudices to the love of the country; people of Helvetia, you will have indeed degenerated from your forefathers!—There is no sensible man who does not see that the mediation which I take upon myself is a benefit to Helvetia, from that Providence, which, in the midst of so many shocks, has always watched over the existence and independence of your nation, and that this mediation is the only means of saving both.—For indeed it is time you should see, that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your Republic, the bad spirit of your factions, if it continue, will infallibly destroy it; painful would it be to think, that at a period when several new republics have arisen, destiny had marked out the termination and fall of one of the most antient.

(Signed) *Buonaparté.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States of America—New York, Sept.—From the newspapers under this date, it appears that two French frigates and a sloop of war, with 800 black insurgents on board, had arrived at New York on the 14th of Aug. These blacks, with several hundreds more, on board of two other frigates and another sloop of war, were destined (as the French say) for Carthage; but the Spaniards having objected to receiving them, the squadron stood for the United States. The Mayor of New York had officially forbidden the landing of the people, which prohibition was complied with by the commodore; but the sick, of which there were sixty, had been landed, and sent to the marine hospital in Staten Island.—The same papers say, that it is reported, that the President of the United States is seriously ill.—The yellow fever had much abated at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Leghorn, Sept. 10.—Their Etrurian Majesties are detained here in consequence of the illness of the King. Their embarkation for Spain will depend on the state of his health.

Semlin, Sept. 10.—The navigation of the Danube is entirely free since the reconciliation between Passwan Oglou and the Porte. That Pacha has engaged to repair, as far as he can, all the damages occasioned by his troops contrary to his intentions, and to punish the authors. Already much merchandize which had been taken from the caravans, has been delivered at the office of quarantine at Orsova, and several commanders of troops have been hung. It is expected that Passwan Oglou will be ordered to march to reduce the rebellious janissaries of Belgrade.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—It is confirmed, that the two ambassadors from the imperial court, the count Cobentzel at Paris, and the count Saurau at Petersburg, are recalled. The motive assigned for this step, is, that neither of them had any intelligence of the arrangement concluded between Russia and the French government, respecting the in-

demitties, although the negotiations on that subject were opened at Petersburg, and terminated at Paris. The count de Stadion will in consequence go from Berlin to Paris, and will be replaced at Berlin by general Meerfeld. The prince de Schwartzemberg has refused the embassy to Petersburg.

Vienna, Sept. 18.—The PRINCE OF ESTERHAZY was sent for here three days since, and immediately after his arrival had a conference with the minister of state Count Cobentzel, when he received important dispatches for the court of Russia, with which he set out on the 16th inst. for St. Petersburg.

Ratisbon, Sept. 19.—A note exactly similar to that given in by the French Plenipotentiary, was given in, on the same day, by the Russian Plenipotentiary Baron Buhler, to the Directorial Minister Baron D'Albini, to be communicated, together with the French note, to the deputation of the empire.—The Austrian Plenipotentiary, in consequence, yesterday transmitted to the Envoys of the Mediation the principal *Conclusum* of the 8th, with the accessory resolutions, but without acceding to the former.—On the 18th the sixth sitting of the deputation took place, in which it was resolved that the Directorial Minister should again apply to the Austrian Minister, to accede to the *Conclusum* of the 8th. The deputation likewise took into consideration the memorial from the Swabian Towns.

Sept. 21.—At the seventh sitting of the deputation, the Imperial Minister declared that he hoped the minister of the mediating powers would be satisfied with the answer he had given, but that it was not in his power to accede farther than he had done to the *Conclusum*, and that he reserved himself for further explanation on that subject.

Switzerland.—Lausanne, Sept. 21.—On the evening of the 18th, after a cannonade of an hour, which produced little effect, C. Gaudarb, Commander in Chief of the Helvetic Troops at Berne, concluded, after being authorized for that purpose, with the Chief of the Insurgents, in the environs of that town, the following convention.

*The Commander of the Helvetic Armed Force at Berne, in order to avoid any farther bloodshed, and particularly with the intention of sparing the Inhabitants and the City, on the one part: and M. E. EMAN DE WATTEVILLE, in the name of the Council of War of the Troops who have attacked Berne, on the other, have agreed upon the following articles:—*Art. I. There shall be an armistice between the Helvetic Troops at Berne, and those which have attacked the city, to commence from the signing of the present convention.—II. The Helvetic Troops shall give up the place in twenty-four hours after the signature.—III. The leaders of the troops in arms against Berne, engage to obtain from the municipal authorities, the carriages, waggons, and horses, and all the necessary facilities for the departure of the government, and those in office, with their families and effects of every description, and also for the conveyance of twenty pieces of artillery, with the powder and ammunition necessary to serve them; in a word, every thing belonging to the government. The records, papers, and other articles, which cannot be carried off, will be respected, and remain under the guarantee of the parties stipulating. The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals shall be maintained, taken care of, and sent to their respective corps.—IV. The leaders of the troops in arms against Berne ensure to

the government a free passage to the frontiers of the Cantons of Vaud and Friburg.—V. Should any members of the government, or any person in its employment, not be able to accompany the government itself, they shall have passports to follow it at full liberty. Should they be obliged to leave behind them their families and effects, these shall be respected.—VI. The ministers of foreign powers to the Helvetic Republic, with their suite, and property of every description, remain under the guarantee of the law of nations.—The leaders of the troops in arms against Berne, shall respect their character, and promise to furnish them, at any time, with the facilities requisite to their removal, whithersoever they think proper.—VII. General Andermatt, the troops under his orders, and all other Helvetic Troops on detached service, are comprised in the present convention, and may rejoin the Helvetic Government, at its departure from Berne, without any molestation, with their arms, baggage, and train of artillery; and for this purpose couriers shall be immediately dispatched to the general and the detachments, to inform them of the present convention. These troops shall march by the shortest road, without the city, at the rate of at least five leagues each day.—VIII. The other columns in arms against the government are equally included in the present convention.—IX. Until the junction of the above-mentioned detachments shall have been effected, the troops in arms against the Helvetic Government shall not enter the territory of the Cantons of Vaud or Friburg. Hostilities shall not take place on either side.—X. As a security for the performance of the present convention, two officers of equal rank shall be reciprocally delivered as hostages until the complete execution of all its articles.—XI. Such articles as may appear doubtful, shall, if necessary, be explained by commissioners on both sides in favour of the besieged.—*Done and agreed upon at Berne, Sept. 18, 1802.—eight in the evening.*

(Signed) Gaudarb, E. D. Watteville.

Berne, Sep. 22.—The convention was concluded in consequence of an obstinate action, fought with much bloodshed, immediately before the walls of Berne. The army, commanded by Messrs. Watteville, D'Erlach, and Effinguer, was composed of peasants, from Argovia, Soleure, Oberland, Petit Lac, Niddaw, and Arberg. Dolder's troops fired from the ramparts; and the peasants threw some canon-balls into the town, which damaged nothing but the town-house. Mr. Effinguer was introduced to a parley with his eyes under a bandage. No agreement could be effected, and the attack was renewed.—After a severe and warmly-sustained combat, at one of the gates, the usurpers proposed to capitulate. It is doubtful whether they may find a gracious reception at Lausanne. The whole Pays de Vaud is in commotion—the peasants are up in arms—but whether to support the revolutionary cause, we know not.—General Andermatt, abruptly recalled by the now exiled government from Zurich, left to the townsmen his heavy artillery. He proceeds by forced marches towards Lausanne. But he is pursued by Reding: he is between the army which has conquered at Berne and that of the small Cantons: and unless he be comprehended in the capitulation, his troops will be entirely dispersed.—M. de Watteville was, on the 29th, named commander in chief, and paid a visit to the French minister, Verninac, who gave him a very obliging reception. The bear, and the

colours of Berne, are already restored to their wonted places. Friburg has surrendered to the peasant army. Soleure likewise surrendered on the 17th. All Switzerland, except the Pays de Vaud, will soon enjoy the renovated authority of its ancient constitution. The two demi-brigades promised by Buonaparté are to come from Italy, and cannot arrive within less than fifteen days. In the mean time, all will be over. And it is expected that France will not, then, think its interposition necessary.—The ministers of France, Spain, and the Italian Republic, accompanied the *usurpers* to Lausanne.—Two state papers, of great importance, have been circulated through all the Cantons. The first of these pieces is a letter from the deputies of the five democratic Cantons of Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalde, Glaris, and Appenzel, to general Andermatt, the commander in chief of the Helvetic troops. It is dated Schwytz, Sept. 13. and is signed by M. Aloys Reding, who was the president of the deputies. “The total dissolution of the central government of Berne (says he), authorizes us, as well as every patriotic inhabitant of Switzerland, no longer to recognize a government, springing originally from faction, and formed by the influence of a few individuals. All your obligations to obedience have ceased, and as you, as well as your troops, no longer belong to any legal government, whatever opposition you make against the troops of the democratic states, whatever hostilities you are guilty of against the inhabitants, villages, cities or districts of Switzerland, will be considered as acts of personal hostility, and you and your officers shall be personally responsible for the consequences, since we cannot longer consider you as troops paid by a government legally formed and recognized.—On the other hand, it is in your power, and in the power of your officers and soldiers, quietly to return to your homes, and if you there conduct yourselves as orderly and peaceable citizens, a preference will be given to you at the period when a new legal central government shall be formed by order of the respective Cantons.—You are charged to communicate our pleasure to your officers and soldiers, and to answer within three hours at farthest after receiving our letter, by a declaration whether, as Swiss attached to their country, you wish to put an end to civil war, or whether you are desirous of being considered as wandering banditti who menace the repose, the liberty, and the safety of their fellow citizens.”—The conclusion of the other assumes the form of a proclamation of the five democratic Cantons to the inhabitants of the other Cantons of Switzerland. It begins in these words:—“The Swiss name is for ever degraded by the most detestable of all crimes with which the sordid Helvetic government closed its career (the bombarding of the town of Zurich). We are fully resolved to rescue our country and to break the chains which tyrants were preparing to impose upon it. We enter into your country and cantons, not as enemies, but as friends, animated by a laudable anxiety to establish an equal participation of rights and of liberty between the towns and the villages, and to second you by every sinew of our strength in order to secure to you a re-union between the towns and villages by means of a central government, emanating from the Cantons.—To that effect we call upon you to send two dele-

gates to Schwytz before the 24th September, one of them representing the towns, the other the villages.—You will at the same time also take care to establish in your canton an adequate armed force in the following proportion: for Zurich, 2000 men; for Berne, 3000; for Lucerne, 1200; for Friburg, 800; for Soleure, 1000; for Schaffhausen, 500; for Basle, 400; for the Grisons, 2000; for Bellinzona, 600; for Lugano, 600; for Turgovia, 500; for St. Gall, 1200; for Baden, 400; and for the democratic Cantons, 6000 men.”—This address bears date Schwytz, Sept. 13, and is signed by the president Reding.

Berne, Sept. 23.—In giving an account of the taking of this city, the numbers of the besiegers have been much exaggerated. The fact is, this grand affair was effected in two hours, with only two hundred and forty men. After the convention which followed the second bombardment of Zurich, general Andermatt, with the 1200 men which remained with him, marched to Ergen, from which place an equal number of insurgents had marched for the relief of Zurich; but as they had taken a different route, they did not fall in with general Andermatt. That general, however, was stopped in his march near Arau, by a body of 500 men, under the command of M. May, who compelled him to sign a convention, by which he agreed to retreat to Berne, and not to interrupt the proceedings of the Berneze army. Twelve hundred men of that army marched to Soleure, and took possession of it on Friday 18th September. On the next day 1000 men proceeded from Soleure to Berne. The advanced guard of this corps consisted of 240 men, and was commanded by M. Essinguer Mullinen. In his march he met M. Laharpe, who was reconnoitring with 300 men. The latter immediately prepared to defend himself, but at the same time offered an armistice of two hours. To this M. May consented, on condition that Laharpe should retire into Berne, without leaving a guard upon the heights. M. Essinguer having passed Warblen, collected his force at Breitfeld, which then amounted to 800 men; he advanced to attack the out-posts of Berne, in hopes of entering the city with the fugitives; but there were no out-posts. Being arrived upon the heights, he formed the resolution of going himself to the city, and summoning the Landammann to surrender, allowing only half an hour to deliberate upon the proposition, which was rejected.—At three o'clock the attack commenced. Mr. Essinguer chose 240 men who were the best armed, and ordered them to advance under the command of Messrs. Wagner, Kirchbergaer, Delohr, and Delverth. M. de Luterman placed three pieces of cannon on a height which commands the town. M. Wagner conducted the riflemen by the way which leads down to the esplanade, and Messrs. Kirchberger and Delverth, with four peasants, volunteers, had the boldness to drag a small piece of cannon opposite the gate of the bridge, though exposed to a most dreadful fire. They exhausted all their ammunition without being able to succeed in destroying the beams of the draw-bridge, which they battered in vain with their small balls. M. Delverth received a wound, of which he died in the course of the night. They brought back the piece of cannon: at that moment a flag of truce came from the city, with proposals to capitulate. There were then 1100 men in the city, and general Andermatt was only six leagues off. The capitulation was agreed

upon, and the city taken possession of.—The following paper has been posted up in this city:

PROJECT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

" Art. I. The cantons shall be allowed a month
" to form each a government, adapted to its
" usages, its local situation, and its actual wants.
" —II. The cantons, when once constituted,
" shall each name their deputies, who shall be
" made acquainted with the intentions of their
" constituents, and furnished with the necessary
" full powers.—1st. To assemble in general
" diet, and organise a central power, which may
" be suited to the powers in alliance with Swit-
" zerland.—2d. To make the first nomination of
" the members of the central power.—III. The
" central government shall be charged with the
" external, political, and foreign relations, and
" the general organization of the military. It
" shall guarantee the cantonal constitutions.—IV.
" If any difficulty should arise in any canton in
" regard to its constitution, it shall be referred
" to the central government. The case shall be
" same in regard to any difficulties that may arise
" between one canton and another.—V. Sufficient
" sums for the ordinary expenses shall be assigned
" to the central government.—VI. Each deputy to
" the central government, shall be indemnified
" by the canton by which he is nominated.—VII.
" The number of the deputies which each canton
" must nominate, shall be regulated according to
" its population.—VIII. The rights of city in
" those towns heretofore sovereigns, shall be open
" to every inhabitant of the canton, which can
" prove a right to a property in money or land of
" a fixed value, and paying a retribution in order
" to have a share in the enjoyment of communal
" property. Political advantages to be acquired
" by the right of city shall not be subject to any
" retribution whatever.—IX. No one shall be eli-
" gible to places in the government in the cantons
" heretofore aristocratic, except those who pos-
" sess the right of city above mentioned.—X.
" The new cantons, such as Turgovia and others,
" which have not yet had a constitution, shall be
" free to give themselves one, or to unite them-
" selves to other cantons.—XI. The cantonal go-
" vernments shall be in possession of all the pow-
" ers which shall not have been expressly dele-
" gated to the central government.—XII. To
" present this general measure under a constitu-
" tional and conciliating form, the Citizen Minis-
" ter of the French is requested to employ his
" good offices.—*Berne, Sept. 21, 1802.*"

Berne, Sept. 24.—The council of two hundred met on Tuesday morning. They appointed M. de Watteville de Landshut, general in chief, with full powers, and a committee of ten members to exercise the functions of government. A body of 2000 men, under the command of Usdermanner, have arrived from Unterwalden, Uri, Glarus, and Schwitz. They bring intelligence that Reding is at Lucerne.—Fresh corps are daily arriving, and whole platoons of deserters from the Helvetic troops of the line. We now have under arms in this city nearly 8000 men. Parties have been detached on the road to Friburg and Morat.—We are forming three battalions of troops of the line, which will, in all, consist of 1500 men.

Hague, Sept. 25.—Citizen Lauriston, who arrived here a few days ago from Ratisbon, after having a conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and with the State Directory, set off for

Paris. He delivered a letter from the First Consul, which is supposed to relate to our *indemnifications*.—We are assured, the French troops will continue only seven weeks longer in the pay of our Republic.

Frankfort, Sept. 26.—The Prince of Nassau Orange quitted this place the day before yesterday.

Hamburgh, Sept. 28.—The Portuguese Envoy to the court of Russia, the Chevalier D'Aranjo, is arrived here on his way to St. Petersburg.

Lausanne, Sept. 28.—Yesterday was mustered the whole reserve of Lausanne, and to-day a company sets out for Yverdon.—Citizens Ruttiman, Statthalter, and the senator Mesmer, set off yesterday for the army.—The minister at war received the following dispatch from general Andermatt, dated yesterday, from his head-quarters at Morat:—
" Citizen minister, the moment I effected the junc-
" tion of the three battalions of Vaudois, at
" Payerne, I set off from it to take a position here.
" The insurgents retreated on the approach of my
" troops, who pursued them as far as Guminen;
" night put an end to a very hot cannonade: yet
" we had only seven men slightly wounded; those
" of the enemy must be much more considerable,
" We have made a dozen prisoners, who make
" but a poor appearance; three of them are
" wounded. The enemy has retreated from be-
" fore Friburg. A copy of the orders was found
" on a dragoon who was killed. I shall send out
" some reconnoitring parties to-morrow.

(Signed) *Andermatt.*"

Russia.—St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—His Imperial Majesty has published the following Ukase.—
" Having perceived in my late journey through
" several governments, that notwithstanding previ-
" ous orders that no particular preparations which
" might be burdensome to the people should be in
" any case made on account of this journey, the
" magistrates had, however, permitted several things
" to the contrary; that in many towns and villages,
" gates with various ornaments were purposely
" erected, the streets filled with trees and illum-
" inated, and other similar arrangements made by
" the people.—We have thought it necessary, to
" prevent similar occurrences on the occasion of
" any future journey either of myself or of any
" other person of the Imperial House, to publish
" the following Rescript to the senate.—1st, That
" no one be ordered by the magistrates either to
" meet or to escort us on the road.—2d, That the
" high roads be no where repaired on the occasion
" of such journey, but only at the usual time.—
" —3d, This prohibition is to be applied with par-
" ticular strictness, to ornamenting the streets and
" villages, and decking them with trees without
" roots, as the forests are thereby destroyed only for
" the sake of a temporary appearance.—4th, That
" no person of the nobility be ordered to receive us
" at the different stations, except an assessor of the
" court of the district, or according to the direction
" of the marshal of the nobility, one or two per-
" sons of the nobles to provide for the regulation
" of the relays of horses, and the due payment of
" the money for the same."

Convention concluded between the Municipality of Zurich and the Commissary of the Helvetic Government.

Different circumstances having given rise to hos-
tilities between the Helvetic troops and the inha-

bitants of the city of Zurich, citizen May, commissary of government, in virtue of his full powers, has taken upon himself the office of mediator; and has, in consequence, agreed upon the following convention with the municipality of the city.—

Art. I. The commissary of government, May, resigns, in full confidence, to the townsmen of Zurich the military service of that city, and engages that he will establish no garrison there, but will personally repair thither as the chief place of the Canton, bringing along with him only a few pieces of ordnance.—II. All past proceedings shall be buried in oblivion. All the inhabitants of Zurich, as well as all the inhabitants of Helvetia, who have taken part in the late events, are discharged from all responsibility. Consequently all those who on either side have been made prisoners, or arrested by the civil or military power, shall be instantly set at liberty, if there be no other accusation against them.—III. Immediately after the signing of the present convention, the speediest means will be taken to put an end to all hostile proceedings.—Zurich, Sept. 15, 1802, eight o'clock in the morning, in name of the municipality,

(Signed) Hirzel, Rheinard.

Head-quarters at Zurichberg, Sept. 15, 1802, nine in the morning. (Signed) May, commissary of the government.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The First Consul has appointed general Beurnonville ambassador of the French republic in Spain.—Citizen Didelot, prefect of the palace, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Stuttgart.—Citizen Cavaignac, resident and commissary of commercial relations for the French republic at Mascate.—Citizen Parandier, late agent for foreign affairs, first secretary for the French legation at Constantinople.—Citizen Lamarre, late secretary to the department of foreign affairs, second secretary of the same legation, and citizen Recordin third secretary.—Citizen Kieffer, interpreter of the French legation at Constantinople, secretary of the same legation, fulfilling the functions of secretary interpreter.—Citizen Lefebvre, first secretary of the French legation at Florence, secretary of the French legation at Naples.—Citizen Simeon, second secretary of the French legation at Florence, first secretary of the same.—The general of division of artillery, Marmont, inspector general of artillery.—Two vessels which set sail from St. Domingo towards the latter end of August, have arrived. The sickness in that island had greatly abated, and cultivation and commerce were fast reviving.—On the 26th ult. the squadron under the command of admiral Leissegnes arrived at Toulon from Tunis. The admiral's dispatches state, that he was received by the Bey in a very distinguished manner, who granted the request made by the rear-admiral, to liberate twenty-two slaves, whose mothers were born in the island of Corsica, and also consented to renew the ancient commercial relations subsisting between France and Tunis. The Bey deputed an ambassador to treat with the First Consul, (and congratulates him on his being appointed consul for life,) who took his passage on board the admiral's ship.

DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday the 23th ult. Lord St. Helen's and suite arrived at Sheerness from Russia, in the Larona frigate. On landing his Lordship immediately proceeded to Chatham, on his way to town.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst. the King held a Levee, at which the presentations were: Lord St. St. Helen's, on his return from the Court of Petersburg.—The Rev. G. H. Glasse, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on his arrival from Hanover.—General Doyle, on his arrival from the East-Indies.—Admiral Keith, on his return from the Mediterranean.—General Sir Thomas Trigge, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the West-Indies.—Colonel Hadden, by Earl Chatham, on his return from inspecting the coasts.—Capt. Fielding, Commander of the Andromeda frigate, on his return from the West-Indies.—Capt. Woodhouse, of the Navy, by his father, Lord Woodhouse.—Mr. Allen, of Bloomsbury-square, had the honour also to be introduced to the King, by General Arabin.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1802.

Whitehall, Oct. 2.—The King has been pleased to present the Rev. John Mackenzie, Clerk, to the Church and Parish of Edderachillis, in the Presbytery of Tongue, and County of Sutherland, void by the Death of Mr. Alexander Falconer, late Minister there.

Oct. 2.—The King has been pleased to appoint John Martin Leake and John Erskine, Esqrs. to be Comptrollers of Army Accounts.

Oct. 5.—The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Wm. Haldane, Clerk, to the Church and Parish of Kingoldrum, in the Presbytery of Meigle, and county of Forfar, void by the death of Mr. James Badenoch, late Minister there.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Wm. Ireland to be Clerk to the Commissariat of Kirkcudbright, void by the death of Mr. John Bushby.

Ordnance-Office, Sept. 29. Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Lieutenant Rob. Smith to be First Lieut vice Gordon, deceased. Dated Sept. 9, 1802.

House of Peers, Oct. 5.—His Majesty's Proclamation was read, proroging the Parliament until Tuesday, the 16th of Nov. next, then to meet and sit for the consideration of divers weighty and important affairs, &c. &c.

BANKRUPTS.

Lewis, Thomas, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, druggist.—Solly, Richard Heaton, St. Margaret's at Cliff, Dover, merchant and ship-owner.—Adams, Joseph, Brompton, Kent, butcher.—Peplow, John Shrewsbury, Salop, linen-draper.—Da Costa, Hannan Mendez, the younger, Orange-street, Bloomsbury, grocer and tea dealer.—Whateley, John, Bankside, Surry, colour manufacturer.—Breamwhite, John, the younger, of Rochland, in the county of Norfolk, shopkeeper.—Share, Thomas, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, druggist.—Share, Elizabeth, and Thomas Share, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, druggists.—Fallon, Patrick, Edward-street, Portman-square, hatter.—Pilling, Oswald, Livesey, Lancaster, miller.—Platt, George, Diglee in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant.—Lambard, John, Fenchurch-street, flour-merchant.—Easterby, Geo. and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants.—Dalton, John, Deptford, bricklayer.—Tuck, William, Islington, cow-keeper.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, the Lady of Capt. Norcott, of his Majesty's rifle reg. of a son.—On the 10th inst. at Gosport, Miss. Hutton, wife of Lieut. Hutton, Queen's German reg. of a daughter.—On the 19th inst. at her house, at Walton-upon-

Thames, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Souter Johnston, of a son.—On the 19th inst. at Dreghorn, near Edinburgh, the Lady of Alexander Trotter, Paymaster of the Navy, of a son.—On Monday last, the Lady of R. Scott, Esq. of the East-India Company's Civil Service, of a son.—On Thursday morning, at his house in Spring Garden, the Lady of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. M.P. of a son.—On Monday Sep. 27th, in Cavendish-square, the Lady of William Hunter, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.—Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, the Lady of Capt. Samuel James Ballard, of the Royal Navy, of a daughter.—On Wednesday the 29th, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomerie Stewart, of a daughter, at the Earl of Galloway's Great-Ealing.

Marriages.—On the 6th of Sept. Capt. Henry Maturin Farrington, of the Royal Reg. of Artillery, to Miss Clarissa Claringbould, of Canterbury, by the Rev. Mr. Horsley.—Robert Dallas, Esq. M.P. to Miss Justina Davidson, of Bedford-square, Sept. 10, at Putney.—Lately, at St. Leonard's Shorditch, Capt. Hawes, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Debell, of Andover, Hants.—On the 10th Sept. at Chepstow, Capt. Wm. Brown of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. V. Fothergill.—On the 1st inst. at Tiverton, Devon, the Rev. David Brymer, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Miss Sarah Land, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Land, Rector of Clare Portion, Tiverton.—On Tuesday, at Lymington church, the Hon. Charles Murray, brother to the Earl of Mansfield, to Miss Law.—A few days since, at Shoreham, in Sussex. Colonel Porter, M.P. for Stockbridge, to the Dowager Countess of Grosvenor.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Windlesham, in Surrey, Capt. Robert Mends, of his Majesty's Navy, to Miss Butler, of Bagshot Lodge, in the same county.—At Kindeace, Rosshire, on the 15th Sept. Colonel John Mackenzie, of the 78th reg. to Miss Lillias Chisholm.—At Cork, Colonel Garde, of the 45th reg. to Miss Coxon.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, Sir R. William Vaughan, Bart. M.P. to Miss Anna Maria Mostyn.—On Tuesday, Sept. 28, at Stepney, Capt. George Miller, to Miss Barnes, of Stepney-green.—On Thursday, Sept. 30. at Effingham, Surrey, by the Rev. J. Farley, Lieut.-Col. W. Johnston, of the 28th reg. to Miss Susan De Lancey, daughter of Stephen De Lancey, Esq. late Governor of the Island of Tobago.—Tuesday, Sept. 28, Lieut. Atkins, of his Majesty's ship, *Concorde*, to Miss Martha Edgcombe, of Portsea.—On Saturday, Oct. 2, at Greenwich, by Dr. Taylor, Capt. Croller, to Miss Hannall Pearson, second daughter of Sir Richard Pearson, Lieut.-Gov. of the Hospital.

Deaths.—On the 9th Sept. at Royden Hall, the seat of Sir Wm. Twysden, Bart. Mrs. Wynch, relict of Alexander Wynch, Esq. late Governor of Madras.—Sept. 5, at his seat at Ingleby, Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart.—On the 10th Sept. at his house in Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, Peter Corbett, Esq. late of the East-India-House.—On Sunday, Sept. 12 at his house in Ruthbone-place, John Maseres, Esq. aged 68, only brother of Francis Maseres, Esq. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.—On Sunday, at his house, on Streatham Common, Wm. Newman, Esq. aged 78, he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, in the year 1786, and had for several preceding years been a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without.—Lately, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the Rev. John Lloyd, of Sloane-square, Chelsea.—Lately, at Cuddalore, East-Indies, Capt. Andrew Kerr, aged 76, formerly of

the country service, but better known by the name of the Old Commodore. He was born at Fort St. David's.—On the 14th inst. the Rev. John Hepworth, A.M. aged 69, Rector of Graffam, Huntingdonshire, and Rector of Little Gransden, in Cambridgehire.—On the 21st Aug. the Rev. Cha. Smith, Rector of South Repps, Norfolk.—On the 17th July, at Aux Cayes, Bartholomew Dandridge, Esq. Consul of the United States for the Southern department of St. Domingo.—At Port Royal Jamaica, on board his Majesty's ship *Santa Margareta*, Augustus Leveson Gower, Esq. late Commander of that vessel.—On the 17th ult. the Rev. Edward Estcourt, LL.D. Rector of Long Newton, Wilts, and of the consolidated parishes Didmorton and Oldbury, Gloucestershire.—On Friday, at his house, in Pulteney-street, Bath, Gill Slater, Esq. late of Liverpool.—At Dundoran Lodge, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, the Right Hon. the Countess of Inniskillen.

STOCKS.	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.
3 per C. Con.	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 $\frac{7}{8}$
5 pr Ct. Ann.	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imp. 3 per Ct.	—	—	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o Ann.	—	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omnium ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	8 dis	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis
India Stock..	—	—	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

AMSTER. C.F. 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 us.	LEGHORN 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o , at sight 10 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	NAPLES..... 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROTTERDAM 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 us.	GENOA 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
HAMBURGH 33 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ us.	VENICE, 59 livres piccole
ALTONA.... 33 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ us.	effective per £. ster.
PARIS 1 day 23 11	LISBON..... 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
PARIS..... 23 19 2 us.	OPORTO..... 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
BOURDEAUX, 24	DUBLIN..... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
CADIZ 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ eff.	BILBOA..... 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ D ^o
MADRID .. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ effective	Agio, bank on Hol. p.

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat pr q. 47 to 63	Hops per cwt. 150 to 240
Rye. 33 .. 36	Hay per load. 80 .. 155
Barley. 28 .. 33	Beef, per stone 4s. to 5s.
Malt 46 .. 49	Mutton 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Oats 15 .. 24	Veal 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
Pease (white).... 44 .. 48	Pork.... 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Beans (horse).... 33 .. 36	Tallow 3s. 0d.
Flour per sack .. 50 .. 54	Av. of Sugar pr cw 35s. 1 d
Seconds..... 45 .. 50	Salt, per Bushel 13s. 10d.
Coals per chal. 40 .. 44	Bread 10d the Quar. Loaf.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The political topics, with which the present time furnishes us, are so numerous and so important, that our whole sheet would scarcely afford room for a bare enumeration of them, much less for a development of the origin, the nature and the consequences of the events and transactions to which they relate. The eyes of the politicians are still fixed, however, more directly, on Germany and Switzerland, where, indeed, events are passing, which would, at any time heretofore, have set all Europe in a blaze.

The public papers given in at Ratisbon (p. 417) together with our articles of intelligence from thence (p. 425) shew clearly

enough the situation of affairs at the Diet ; but, the question which remains to be determined, is, whether the Emperor will persist in his refusal, or whether he will, after some further altercation, yield to the mandates of France and Russia, backed as they are by Prussia, Bavaria, and the other envious upstarts of the Empire. The dangers of war, in his present circumstances, and against such a monstrous combination, are, indeed, fearfully great ; but, it may well be doubted, whether they be greater than the dangers of peace, upon such terms as peace is now offered to him. A war, however unfortunate, could do no more than confine the House of Austria to its own territories, and place the imperial crown on another head ; and these are the very objects contemplated by the arrangement imposed on the Empire, by the arrogant declaration of France and Russia. If that arrangement should be adopted, if it should go quietly into effect, it will be very difficult indeed to undo it, at any time hereafter. This his Imperial Majesty perceives, and, therefore, he may well hesitate before he finally rejects a war, by which he *may* lose the crown of Germany, for the sake of a peace, by which he *must* lose it.

Should he determine on what his prospect is, in our opinion, far from being so desperate as is generally imagined. He is, indeed, beset by a ministry not much unlike our own : Cobenzel advised and concluded a peace, which, if not quite so disgraceful as the peace of Amiens, is sufficiently so to characterize him as a minister totally unfit for the conducting of any important enterprise, particularly an enterprise of honourable motive and of arduous and dangerous execution ; but, like our minister, he and his colleagues may be replaced by men of other minds : and, though the Archduke Charles has but too often lent his ear to the insidious partizans of France, the present daring assault upon the interests and honour of his House will, doubtless, have broken the charm by which he has so long been bound, and which has largely contributed to the overthrow of Europe. The people in the Emperor's dominions are loyal and brave, and it is yet in his power to bring *three hundred thousand* of them into the field.

That Austria could not maintain a long war against Russia, Prussia, France and her other satellites, is certain, if all these were heartily to co-operate ; but, that they should do so, for any length of time, is not only improbable, but almost impossible. A bold movement of Austria would at once keep the Russians in check and completely over-

awe Prussia, while Buonaparté, placed at a great distance from the Austrian frontier, greatly embarrassed with Switzerland, fifty thousand of his best troops gone to the West-Indies, his Italian Republic held as yet by a feeble tie, and without a shilling in his treasury, would find it very difficult to enforce, by means of an army, the adoption of his plan of indemnities ; and, he must perceive the danger to be apprehended with respect to the duration of his government (to say nothing of his life) from the plunging of France into a new war, in which he could promise to Frenchmen neither plunder nor glory, but merely the honour of shedding their blood for the sake of what the honest Talleyrand calls " sealing the *pacification* of " Europe and guaranteeing its stability."

From such a league against Austria, if it were actually formed, Russia would, we hope, be detached ; but, this supposes the sincere, zealous, and efficient interference of *England*, and that interference can never be expected from those ministers, who have made a merit of having abandoned the Continent of Europe, and who, had they not disgusted the Emperor of Russia by their conduct (which deserves a much harsher epithet than we think proper to bestow on it), respecting our faithful ally, the King of Sardinia, might have prevented those negotiations between Russia and France, the first object of which is to nullify the military power of Austria, as a prelude to the destruction of the maritime power of Great-Britain. The Emperor of Russia was ready to co-operate with us for the settlement of Europe, and for the purpose of providing an efficient guarantee for Malta : his propositions were agreed to by our ministers, but Buonaparté threatened a continuation of the war, and the men with " *an hereditary disposition for office*," made no scruple of leaving Malta and Europe to their fate. The Emperor of Russia, finding himself thus treated, naturally sought to obtain influence in the affairs of Europe by some other means. Of the means he has had recourse to we now see the first part : the second part, which will, probably, not be fully made known to the world, 'till the affairs of Germany are finally settled, we shall feel, if its execution be not prevented by a timely interposition of other councils than those which at present prevail in this country.

Russia once detached from the combination against the Emperor, the latter would have nothing to fear, even though Russia should not become his ally. Prussia would continue to do as it has hitherto done : it

would observe a neutrality, insincere without doubt, but sufficient to answer the purpose of the Emperor. On the side of Italy he would have nothing formidable; and, if the Swiss were to hold out but two months, Europe might yet be rescued from the fangs of the Corsican. Three months more of delay, and all is lost for ever: Germany partitioned, the House of Austria shut out from the system of Europe, the Italian Republic completely organized, Switzerland subdued, and Russia irretrievably fixed in the politics of France. All this might be prevented, but to prevent it requires the interference of Great-Britain, which is not to be expected from the present ministry, nor, indeed, to be desired; for such is their want of talent and of public character, that there is neither confidence in their promises nor terror in their threats. In answer to this observation we shall, perhaps, be reminded of our remark in p. 411, that "the present ministers are almost literally no more than tools in the hands of Mr. Pitt," a remark which we by no means retract; for, though we are fully persuaded, that *all* the principal measures, which have been adopted, since the unexpected exaltation of Mr. Addington, have been adopted by the advice, or, at least, with the entire approbation, of Mr. Pitt; yet, it does not follow, that Mr. Pitt, had he been minister, would have pursued the same measures: weapons which he himself could have wielded with safety and even with facility, he may well have been afraid to trust in the hands of his impotent substitute. What were his motives for choosing a substitute at all, and such an one in particular, and how he will answer, to his king and country, for the consequences, we do not, at present, think it necessary to enquire.

The progress of events in Switzerland may be traced with tolerable accuracy through our various articles of intelligence from that country (p. 425), and the intentions of Buonaparté's relative threats, will be found clearly enough signified in his Proclamation of the 30th ultimo (p. 423). To attempt to characterize this proclamation would be vain, so far does it surpass, in the insolence and arrogance of its language as well as the injustice of its object, whatever has hitherto been seen or heard of in the world. Our readers will remember, that, it is not long since Buonaparté declared Switzerland to be *perfectly independant*, and withdrew his troops from the Cantons, in order to give the colour of truth to that declaration; but the moment he finds that the people of that country have discarded the vile creatures of

whom he had composed the new government, he recalls his declaration, and, in a moment takes upon him the absolute command of the country, issues orders for the disbanding of its armies, the cashiering of its magistracy, and commands the Swiss Nation (in the persons of certain base wretches of his own choosing) to appear before him at Paris; and, for this daring outrage on the rights of a country, which he himself has so lately declared to be perfectly independant, he has no other pretext than that of *acting under the direction of Providence*. "In the name of God," said he to the Egyptians, "there is no God but God: he has no son or associate in his kingdom." — Buonaparté is now arrived, and the Almighty, the lord of both worlds, has sealed the destruction of the Beys.—The French are true Mussulmans. Not long ago they marched to Rome, and overthrew the Pope, &c. &c."—The Morning Chronicle has well observed, that the famous Attila, the Goth, called himself the Sword of God; but that Buonaparté more humbly calls himself the instrument of Providence. A closer comparison might, however, have been found in the modest pretensions of our countryman, the usurper and tyrant CROMWELL, who, when he went to the Parliament House and drove out the members, very gravely told them, that he had besought the Lord to slay him rather than put him upon that work, but that all his supplications had been in vain. Whether Buonaparté did really pray to be excused from the execution of his present pious undertaking, and, if so, whether he gave the preference to the intercession of St. Peter, or to that of Mahomet, are matters, with which we cannot, of course, be acquainted; but it is absolutely impossible to read his proclamation without remarking the striking similarity between it and the summons of Cromwell.

To *complain*, however, is useless, and of full as little use is it to attempt an exposure of the conduct of Buonaparté: the interesting object of enquiry is, to what extent the Swiss will be able to resist his interference. But, before we offer the confined observations, which our room will allow us to make on this subject, we cannot refrain from adverting to certain passages in the London newspapers as to the *principle* of that interference.

The Morning Post (of the 7th instant), while it justly reprobates the proclamation of Buonaparté, seems aware, that this glaring instance of the restless and encroaching disposition of Republican France, affords a

new and irresistible proof, of the necessity of the late war to prevent the overthrow of the English Government; and as is the custom with those who feel that they have a weak part, it endeavours to fortify itself by enlisting into its own service the argument which it perceives will otherwise be employed by its adversary. The passage we allude to is as follows:—"The charge he makes against the Swiss, of having for three years afforded an afflicting spectacle, is precisely of the nature of the charges the Allies made against France some years ago. They provoked crimes, and then accused the French as the sole perpetrators. Switzerland was tranquil and happy, till France, in a manner the most atrocious, revolutionized the country, at the moment Buonaparté was in his highest glory, just after the peace of Leoben. Since that time, since massacre and pillage were spread over the inoffensive Cantons, by the Frenchmen now in power at Paris; and since the Swiss agents of France, the traitors to their country, have been raised to power, Switzerland has displayed an afflicting spectacle, the spectacle of a noble minded people, constantly struggling for their freedom in defiance of every difficulty."—So hard is it for a jacobin to be thoroughly converted! This is, indeed, the hideous ghost of jacobinism, walking after the body is dead. It is false that the Allies "provoked the crimes" committed in France, or by the French elsewhere. Was it the allies who caused all the numerous treasonable, rebellious, and bloody deeds that were committed previous to the year 1792, before the allies were in arms? Mr. SHERIDAN once observed, in the House of Commons, that the massacres in France ought to be attributed to the allied powers: "You hunt them," said he, "like wild beasts, then you complain of them for being ferocious." This reasoning was particularly applied to the murders committed in the prisons of Paris, while the Austrians and Prussians were on their march into France. But, can we possibly conceive how the murder of eight thousand poor prisoners, locked up and bound, could be necessary to the defence of a capital containing half a million of inhabitants? Can we believe that the sabres of the assassins would not have been more effectually employed against the invaders, than against defenceless priests and women? The deluded populace were told not "to leave the wolves in the fold while they went to attack those that were without." But these wolves, if they were such, were in prison; were under a

guard an hundred thousand times as strong as themselves, and could have been destroyed at a moment's warning. There is something so abominably cowardly in this justification, that it is even more base than the crime. Suppose that an hundred thousand men had marched from Paris, to make head against the Austrians and Prussians, there were yet another hundred thousand left to guard the unhappy wretches that were tied hand and foot. Where could be the necessity of massacring them? Where could be the necessity of hacking them to pieces, tearing out their bowels, and biting their hearts?—Subsequent events have fully proved, that it was not *danger* that produced these bloody measures; for we have ever seen the revolutionists most cruel in times of their greatest security. Their butcheries at Lyons and in its neighbourhood, in Italy, in Egypt, in Syria, did not begin till they were completely *triumphant*. It was then, at the moment when they had no retaliation to fear, that they commenced their bloody work. Carrier, lolling at his ease, sent the victims to death by hundreds. The blood never flowed from the guillotine in such torrents, as at the very time when their armies were driving their enemies before them in every direction. How the *bunting* as Mr. Sheridan called it, could drive the French to butcher one another, we cannot see; but if it was a justifiable reason for them, it might certainly be applied with much more justice to their enemies; for these have been oftener obliged to fly than the French. The revolutionary armies have "*bunted*" the Flemings, the Dutch, the Germans, the Italians, the Swiss, the Spaniards, and the Egyptians; but we have heard of no massacres amongst any of these people, except those in which the French Republicans were themselves personally concerned.—The French most unmercifully put to death eight thousand of their country people, who were in the prisons of Paris, and, as an excuse for this, they tell us that the Duke of Brunswick had invaded the province of Champagne; but they themselves have overrun one half of Europe, and have found but one place in all their career, where the people could be prevailed on to erect a guillotine, and that was at Geneva. Here their army was more numerous than the whole population of the state, and therefore their system was fully adopted; yet, even here, among this little debased and tyrannized people, there were to be found no villains infamous enough to imitate their masters in murdering women and children.

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ardly and ridiculous in this justification, that even the French revolutionists are ashamed of it. They have recourse to another, still more dishonourable, it is true, but less cowardly: they alledge, and Buonaparté's *Moniteur* has lately repeated the allegation (see p. 179), that the crimes committed in France, during the whole course of the revolution, are to be ascribed to the late ministry of England, or, in their own favourite phrase, "the gold of Pitt." This is an acknowledgment of some importance! The cruelties that have been committed were not, then, necessary to the establishment of a free government; they were not "the effect of irritation, of anarchical confusion, of vindictive retaliation;" they were not the "natural consequence of a long-oppressed people's breaking their chains and rising on their tyrants:" all these excuses (which we must allow were weak enough) are at once done away by this new justification; for we are here told, that the French people have shed rivers of each other's blood, in every part of their dominions, purely for the love—not of liberty, but of the gold of Pitt.—The reader will certainly feel, with us, inexpressible indignation at a people, who, *because an hostile army was on their frontiers*, could be prevailed on to butcher thousands upon thousands of their innocent countrymen; who could cut the throats of their fathers and mothers, rip up the bowels of women with child, and carry about the trophies of their base and savage triumph on the points of their pikes and bayonets; but what will be his feelings, when he is told, that all this was undertaken and perpetrated *for foreign gold?*—Between foreign armies and foreign gold; between fear and corruption, between the defence of Mr. Sheridan and the more modern one contained in Buonaparté's official paper, we now leave the French republicans and their advocates to choose.

Now, as to the "charge" brought against the Swiss by Buonaparté, let us see, whether it be "precisely of the nature of the charges," which the allies made against France, "some years ago." The Consul's charge (if indeed, it can be so called) against the Swiss amounts to this: *that they have, in the affairs of THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT, acted unskillfully and weakly; that they have shed EACH OTHERS blood, and will continue to do so, unless he immediately interferes.* Is this precisely similar to the charge of the allies against France? The allies charged France, and truly charged her, not with unskillful management of her own government, but with an intention and endeavour to overthrow theirs;

not with shedding *the blood of her own people*, but with a design, openly avowed, of plunging *every other people*, not governed according to her will, into confusion, civil war, and bloodshed, a design which she unhappily effected in but too many countries, but not quite so soon as she would have done, had she met with no resistance from the allies.—With respect to the right, which one nation has, in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, to interfere in the domestic concerns of another, we hold it to be undoubted; and we scruple not to attribute the failure of the war entirely to Mr. Pitt's want of resolution and magnanimity to act, in this respect, upon the liberal and universally recognized maxims of public law: but, waiving this point, and allowing, for argument's sake, that the allies did, what they will long repent that they had not the honesty to do; that is, that they formed and acted upon a plan for the restoration of the family of the Bourbons, was the principle of their interference, in that case, "*precisely*," of the nature of that now set up by Buonaparté? The allies saw in France, a people in open rebellion against their lawful sovereign, whom they first deprived of his authority, then imprisoned, and afterwards murdered; Buonaparté sees, in Switzerland, a people who have driven out a band of traitors, which band, by the aid of a foreign nation, had usurped the powers of the government. The allies might have interfered to re-establish the ancient and lawful government of France; Buonaparté interferes to prevent the re-establishment of the ancient government of Switzerland. "Switzerland," says the *Morning Post*, "was tranquil and happy, till France, in a manner the most atrocious, revolutionized the country;" but was France tranquil and happy when the allies were said first to interfere in her domestic concerns? How often have those, who wished to prosecute the war for the sake of the Bourbons, been accused of injustice, in wishing to "impose a government upon France?" How often have the Jacobin senators chuckled at the effect which this sophism produced on the selfish and factious herd? But, the friends of the Bourbons and of monarchy in general, wished to "impose" no government on France: they only wished to restore to that kingdom her lawful government. The object of Buonaparté, with respect to Switzerland, is not "precisely the same," but precisely the contrary: and yet there are men so perverse as to affect to regard them as perfectly similar! Nor is it a little curious to observe, that the True Bri-

ton (which, in some instances, seems lately to have deserted Mr. Pitt) should favour this opinion. Speaking of the proclamation respecting Switzerland, it says: "the mode, in which this interference has been made, is not the most respectful to the dignity of a foreign state, nor, in a free country, can the principle, on which it is done, be approved. It is the PRINCIPLE, indeed, THE RESISTANCE TO WHICH roused into such stupendous action the natural energies of France." Five hundred paragraphs, at least, have been published in the True Briton; for the sole purpose of combating the notion, which it here inculcates! Who would not "rather be a dog and bay the moon," than the conductor of such a publication!

Well may those, who opposed the war, as unjust and unnecessary, be alarmed at the force of the argument, with which the present conduct of Buonaparté, the present situation of Switzerland, and the fate which apparently awaits that country, will furnish their opponents. To justify the war, on the part of England, upon the ground of necessity, there wants nothing but a faithful relation of what has happened in Switzerland, which could not be prevailed upon to join in that war. "Switzerland," says the Morning Post, "was tranquil and happy, till France, in a manner the most atrocious revolutionized the country. Since that time, since massacre and pillage were spread over the inoffensive Cantons, by the Frenchmen now in power at Paris; and since the Swiss agents of France, the traitors to their country, have been raised to power, Switzerland has displayed the spectacle of a noble-minded people, constantly struggling for their freedom in defiance of every difficulty."—Such has been the consequence of keeping peace with France; of observing that strict neutrality, which Mr. Fox recommended to England, and which would, very probably, have succeeded full as well here as in Switzerland. There is, to be sure, an arm of the sea between us and France; but, as the business, in the latter case, was effected, not so much by the French armies, as by "the Swiss agents of France, the traitors to their country, who," (as a reward for their treason) "have been raised to power in Switzerland," it is by no means certain, that the same sort of process would not have taken place in England. Nay, we should be very loth to promise, that it will not take place in England yet; but, whenever that unfortunate day arrives, we shall, with thanks to the late ministry, acknowledge, that the

yoke of France has been put on our necks ten years later than it would, had it not been for the war; we shall acknowledge that the "atrocious interference of France," that "revolution, massacre, and pillage," have not reached us so soon by ten years, as they would have done, had the country yielded to the councils of Messrs. Fox and O'Connor.

The means of defence, which the Swiss may possess, cannot be very correctly estimated. We should suppose, that at most, their effective numbers will not amount to more than 40,000 men, even after some weeks of preparation; and, it is evident, that this army must be destitute of many things essentially necessary for a campaign. If, however, they can hold out to November, or if the French troops should be tardy, in coming up, and, if the Emperor is, as it is rumoured, marching a considerable body of men towards the Cantons, resistance may yet be opposed to the master of the world. But we must again and again observe, that, to render this resistance effectual, and to give Europe one more chance of deliverance, the concurrence of Great-Britain must be obtained; and, under the present ministry, that is impossible. This short message, "leave Germany and Switzerland to themselves or you have war with us," from an efficient English ministry to Buonaparté, would yet preserve the world; but the present ministry dare not utter a syllable in the tone of hostility: they vainly imagined that our enemy was satiated, and they consented to bind their country hand and foot. They can never, on any occasion, or on any account, do that which will expose us to even the hazard of war, without a manifest departure from both their theory and their practice. They have killed the spirit of the country: they have caused it to be held as a fundamental maxim in politics, that all war is evil, and that peace, on any terms, is good. One of the grounds of their hope, in peace, was "the chapter of accidents," forgetting that, when once our arms were grounded, fortune would offer her favours in vain, a truth which is at this moment strikingly illustrated. "It is curious," said Mr. Windham, in his speech on the preliminaries, "to hear these chances gravely brought forward, as the best foundation of our hopes, and by those too, who a few weeks ago, while the war continued, would never hear of them, as entering, at all, into calculation. It seems, that the chapter of accidents, as it is called, which could do nothing for us in war, may do every thing for us

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" in time of peace. Whereas I should have
 " thought just the contrary; that chances,
 " such as are here intended, were not only
 " more likely to happen in war, but, what
 " is a little material, might then be better
 " improved and turned to account. While
 " war subsists, while armies are ready to
 " act, while confederacies are in force,
 " while intelligences are going on, while
 " assistance may be lawfully and avowedly
 " given, every chance of this sort may, if
 " properly improved, lead to consequences
 " the most decisive. *In peace, all that for-*
tune can do for us, falls dead and still-
born. Nobody is ready, nobody is authorized
to move a step, or stretch forth a hand, to
rear and foster those chances, however promis-
ing, which time and accident may bring
forth."

How soon have events verified these remarks! Had we been *now at war*, we should have profited from the provocations of the Emperor and the Swiss, or Germany and Switzerland would still have remained unpartitioned and unsubdued; but, being, as we are, fettered by a peace, made on the implied, if not the avowed, condition of never again having recourse to arms, we dare not move even our lips, scarcely can we venture to endeavour by our prayers, to prevent the states of Europe from falling, one by one, under the grasp of that power, whose evident, and, indeed, declared intention is to consummate its projects by effecting our complete and radical destruction. "The consequence is, that France is our mistress; that there is nothing she can ask, which she must not have; (she has only to threaten war, and her work is done;) —that all the objects of interest and ambition which France can have in view, lie open before her, to be taken possession of whenever she pleases, and without a struggle: her establishments will accumulate round us, till we shall be lost and buried in them; her power will grow over us, till, like the figures in some of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, we shall find all our faculties of life and motion gradually failing and deserting us:

— " *Torpor gravis alligat artus;*

" *Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro.*

" If, in this last extremity, we should make any desperate efforts and plunges, that might threaten to become troublesome, and give us a chance of extricating ourselves, she will call in the aid of her arms, and with one blow put an end at once to our sufferings, and our existence." Was this (as it was represented by a vi-

pensioned caricaturist) "a *dream*" of Mr. Windham? or was it a description of real dangers? Is there a man in the kingdom, who does not now see these dangers? Not one, except, perhaps, Mr. Addington, who, while his country stands tottering on the brink of destruction, is amusing himself with assisting at provincial balls and suppers, given *in honour of that peace*, in the concluding of which (according to his own words, on the occasion) he was "the humble instrument *in the hands of Providence!*"

The length, into which we have been led on the preceding topics, compels us to draw to a conclusion.—Capt. D'Anvergne, prince of Bouillon, whom we mentioned (p. 380) as being confined in the Temple, at Paris, is, we are glad to find, safely arrived in His Majesty's dominions. He went to Paris with a view of recovering some part of the property he had in France, which he naturally enough concluded he might do, under the sanction of the treaty of Amiens. He had been in Paris about fifteen days, when he was seized by the runners of the police, taken out of his bed, and conveyed to the Temple as a state prisoner, where he was detained several days, without being able to learn the cause of his detention. When he was released, he was invited to quit the country, *where his presence gave uneasiness*. In two or three mock interrogatories, to which he was put, his service in Jersey was held out as the cause of his apprehension; and, we are informed, that, in these interrogatories, attempts were made to draw from him an acknowledgment, *that Messrs. Pitt and Windham had directed incendiaries and assassins to execute the most horrible crimes through his agency*.

In a former sheet (p. 376) we made some remarks on the statement, lately published in the ministerial papers, respecting the export trade of this country. According to that statement, the exports during the two first quarters of 1802 amounted to £17,174,230, whereas the two first quarters of 1801 amounted to no more than £11,012,250; from which comparison was drawn a strong and conclusive argument in favour of "the blessings of peace," which, it was asserted would continue to encrease the amount of the exports.—We observed on this statement generally, that it was very fallacious; we admitted (what every one who opposed the peace had done,) that the demand for manufactures might increase for two or three years, but we denied, and we think we proved our position to be true, that, admitting the correctness

and fairness of the statement, it afforded any argument in favour of a *progressive increase* of trade, seeing that the last quarter fell *three millions short* of the first. In addition to this we have now to observe, that, from adverting more at leisure to the situation of our trade in 1801, we find that the two first quarters of that year were greatly injured by that temporary part of the war, *the rupture with the Northern Powers*, and that the two last quarters of the same year were, as we before observed, injured by the delay in shipping, occasioned by the daily expectation of peace. This is the reason why the two first quarters of 1801 were particularly chosen to form a contrast with those of 1802, and to exhibit a comparison between the effects of *war* and the effects of *peace*! But this suited the *candid* Mr. Addington better than to go back to 1800, or 1799; for, he would have found the first two quarters of either of those years of war to *surpass*, by almost a million, his first two quarters of peace. Such tricks might be expected from pettifoggers and quacks, but not, surely, from ministers of state!

The following extract is taken from a letter dated Nassau, New Providence, August 10, 1802.—“A petition has been handed about by several respectable characters, for the purpose of procuring signatures to allow the importation of the usual American commodities, the governor’s proclamation having expired on the 1st inst. The chief motive was from a *well-founded idea* that the trade in English bottoms would be monopolized by a few rich individuals here, who would keep up a high price for every article. The governor, I understand, had paid no attention to the petition when presented.”—The pretence of this petition is truly childish: *well-founded idea*, that a few rich individuals (trading in English bottoms) would monopolize the trade, and keep up a high price for every article imported by them. We cannot read this without recollecting the clamour that was, some time ago, raised against monopolists in England. To annihilate the whole system of our navigation laws a better argument need not be found than the one here made use of. It is what the lawyers call a *straw*. How can the trade be monopolized, if the ports are open to any and every British ship, whose owner chooses to partake in the trade? If the trade yields an uncommon profit to the “rich individuals” now concerned in it, the people

of Nassau may rest assured, that there are other “rich individuals,” who will soon find it out, and participate in it, until the profit is no greater than that of other trade, that is to say, just as great as it should be; and, if the trade, at present, yields not uncommon profit, what ground is there for a charge of monopoly? This is a charge very convenient for all those, who, whether in the mother country or her colonies, whether they purchase by cargoes or by the quartern loaf, wish to make the interests of all others, and the laws of the land even, give way to their private interests. That provisions would arrive *cheaper* at Nassau, in American bottoms, is very true, and it is equally true, that sugar would come in the same sort of shipping, *cheaper* from Jamaica to England. India goods would, by the help of such a conveyance, come infinitely *cheaper* from Calcutta or Bengal; nor is it by any means certain, that the American and other foreign ships might not, if employed in the trade between Newcastle and London, greatly assist in defeating the “monopoly,” by which “rich individuals” keep up the price of coals.—Absurd, however, as this argument is, it appears to us by no means improbable, that it will, if possible, be acted upon in the West India Islands. The colonists of New Providence have done no more than second the motion of the Jamaica assembly, who complained of “the difficulties attending their commercial intercourse with the United States, from whence many most essential articles for carrying on the cultivation of their properties, and for the subsistence of the inhabitants of all descriptions can alone be obtained.”—The difficulties they allude to here, comprehend every restriction, that prevents a free trade between Jamaica and the United States, every regulation that gives British ships an advantage over American ships, and the remedy contemplated is neither more nor less than the annihilation of our navigation laws, as far as relates to the trade between the continent of North America and the West India colonies.—The governor of New Providence has done well not to pay any attention to this unreasonable request, but he would have done better if he had instantly signified his resolution not to yield to it, and had given his reasons for such refusal. We hope His Majesty’s ministers will, neither actively nor passively, ever give the least encouragement to these dangerous encroachments.